



Abhrajyoti Kundu  
Computer Science & IT (CS)

- HOME
- MY TEST
- BOOKMARKS
- MY PROFILE
- REPORTS**
- BUY PACKAGE
- NEWS
- TEST SCHEDULE

## ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS-2: (GATE 2022) - REPORTS

OVERALL ANALYSIS    COMPARISON REPORT    **SOLUTION REPORT**

ALL(17)    CORRECT(9)    INCORRECT(3)    SKIPPED(5)

Q. 11

[Solution Video](#)

[Have any Doubt ?](#)



For real number,  $x$  and  $y$  with  $y = 3x^2 + 3x + 1$  the maximum and minimum value of  $y$  for  $x \in [-2, 0]$  are respectively \_\_\_\_\_.

**A** 7 and  $\frac{1}{4}$

Your answer is Correct

**Solution :**  
(a)

$$y = 3x^2 + 3x + 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 6x + 3, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x + 3 = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 6$$

$$\text{Also, } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 6 > 0 \text{ so minimum}$$

So maximum value of  $y$  in  $[-2, 0]$  is maximum  $\{f(-2), f(0)\}$  i.e.  $\max \{7, 1\} = 7$ .

Minimum value of  $y$  in  $[-2, 0]$

$$\min \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} f(-2), & f(0), & f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 7 & 1 & \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right\} = \frac{1}{4}$$

So, maximum value 7 and minimum value  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

**B** 7 and 1

**C** -2 and  $-\frac{1}{2}$

**D** 1 and  $\frac{1}{4}$

[QUESTION ANALYTICS](#)



Q. 12

[Solution Video](#)

[Have any Doubt ?](#)



A box of oranges is inspected by examining three randomly selected oranges drawn without replacement. If all the three oranges are good, the box is approved for sale, otherwise, it is rejected. Find the probability that a box containing 15 oranges out of which 12 are good and 3 are bad ones will be approved for sale?

**A**  $\frac{25}{46}$

**B**  $\frac{4}{25}$

**C**  $\frac{44}{91}$

Your answer is Correct

**Solution :**  
(c)

Let,  
A = First drawn orange is good  
B = Second drawn orange is good  
C = Third drawn orange is good

The oranges are not replaced.

$$\text{Thus, } P(A) = \frac{12}{15}, P(B) = \frac{11}{14}, P(C) = \frac{10}{13}$$

The box is approved for sale, if all three oranges are good.

Thus, the probability of getting all the oranges good

$$= \frac{12}{15} \times \frac{11}{14} \times \frac{10}{13} = \frac{44}{91}$$

D  $\frac{4}{81}$



QUESTION ANALYTICS



Q. 13

[Solution Video](#)

[Have any Doubt ?](#)



The value of  $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x \, dx$  is

A  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

B  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

C  $\frac{3\pi}{8}$

Your answer is Correct

Solution :  
(c)

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sin^4 x \\ \text{Also, } f(-x) &= \sin^4(-x) = \sin^4 x = f(x) \\ \text{So, } \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x \, dx &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x \, dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos^2 2x - 2 \cos 2x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( 1 - \cos 2x + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} \right) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (3 - 4 \cos 2x + \cos 4x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \left[ 3x - \frac{4 \sin 2x}{2} + \frac{\sin 4x}{4} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

On solving we get  $\frac{3\pi}{8}$ .

D  $\frac{\pi}{8}$



QUESTION ANALYTICS



Q. 14

[Solution Video](#)

[Have any Doubt ?](#)



A random variable X has probability density function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a + bx & \text{for } 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Given the expected value  $E(X) = \frac{2}{3}$  the  $\Pr[X < 0.5]$  is \_\_\_\_\_. (Upto 2 decimal places)

0.25

Correct Option

Solution :  
0.25

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a + bx, & \text{for } 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 x f(x) dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 x(a + bx) dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow a \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right)_0^1 + b \left( \frac{x^3}{3} \right)_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$a \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + b \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3a + 2b = 4 \quad \dots(i)$$

Now,  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1$

Total probability is always equal to 1.

$$\int_0^1 (a + bx) dx$$

$$\left( ax + \frac{bx^2}{2} \right)_0^1 = 1$$

$$a + \frac{b}{2} = 1$$

$$2a + b = 2 \quad \dots(ii)$$

On solving equation (i) and (ii)

$$a = 0, \quad b = 2$$

So,  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & \text{for } 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \end{cases}$

Now, we need  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 2x dx = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$

QUESTION ANALYTICS

Q. 15

[Solution Video](#)

[Have any Doubt ?](#)



Out of all possible four digit numbers, a number is picked at random, the probability that the number does not contain the digit 6 is \_\_\_\_\_. (Upto 2 decimal places)

☒ 0.64 [0.64 - 0.65]

Correct Option

**Solution :**

0.64 [0.64 - 0.65]

Total number of 4 digit numbers = 9000 (1000 to 9999)

- At first place 0 and 6 are not allowed, so 8 choices for filling first place.
- For second, third and fourth place all digits are allowed except 6. So 9 choices.

So,  $n(\text{not containing digit } 6) = 8 \times 9 \times 9 \times 9$

$$P(\text{not containing the digit } 6) = \frac{8 \times 9 \times 9 \times 9}{9000} = 0.648$$



Your Answer is 0.13

QUESTION ANALYTICS

Q. 16

[FAQ](#)

[Solution Video](#)

[Have any Doubt ?](#)



Which of the following is/are true?

☒ A The function  $x^3$  has neither global minima nor global maxima.

Your option is Correct

☒ B The function  $|x|$  has the global minima at  $x = 0$ .

Your option is Correct

☒ C The function  $\sqrt[3]{x}, (x < 0)$ , has the global minima at  $x = e$ .

Your answer is IN-CORRECT

☐ D The function  $\sqrt[3]{x}, (x > 0)$ , has the global maxima at  $x = e$ .

Correct Option

YOUR ANSWER - a,b,c

CORRECT ANSWER - a,b,d

STATUS -

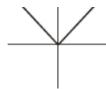
**Solution :**

(a, b, d)

- For graph of  $x^3$ , neither global maxima nor global minima is defined.



- For graph of  $|x|$  we can see that global minima is 0.



- Option (c)

Let,

$$y = x^{1/x}$$

$$\log y = \frac{\log x}{x}$$

$$y = e^{\frac{\log x}{x}}$$

$y$  is maximum or minimum when

$$f(x) = \frac{\log x}{x} \text{ is maximum or minimum}$$

$$\text{Therefore, } f'(x) = \frac{x\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \log x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \log x}{x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$1 - \log x = 0$$

$$\log x = 1 \Rightarrow x = e$$

$$\text{Now, } f''(x) = \frac{x^2\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) - 2x(1 - \log x)}{x^4} = \frac{-3x + 2x \log x}{x^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(e) = -\frac{e}{e^4} < 0 \text{ (max)}$$

Therefore,  $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$  is maximum at  $x = e$

Thus, (a), (b) and (d) are correct.



QUESTION ANALYTICS



Q. 17

[FAQ](#)

[Solution Video](#)

[See your Answers](#)



Consider a function  $f$  which is continuous and differentiable in the interval  $[-4, 4]$  such that for every  $x$  in the interval  $f'(x) \leq 5$ . If  $f(-4)$  is 9, then  $f(4)$  can be \_\_\_\_\_.

**A** 49

Correct Option

**B** 50

**C** 40

Correct Option

**D** 60

YOUR ANSWER - NA

CORRECT ANSWER - a,c

STATUS - SKIPPED

Solution :

(a, c)

Using Lagrange,

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

Here,  $b = 4, a = -4$  and  $f(-4) = 9$

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(4) - 9}{4 - (-4)}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(4) - 9}{8}$$

Also,

$$f'(x) \leq 5$$

$$\text{So, } \frac{f(4) - 9}{8} \leq 5$$

$$f(4) \leq 40 + 9$$

$$f(4) \leq 49$$

So,  $f(4)$  can be atmost 49.



QUESTION ANALYTICS

